

PRINCIPAL SAAB

Periodic Assessment 1 (PA-1) — Sample Paper**Class X | Social Science (087) | Periodic Assessment 1 | Session 2026-27****Time: 40 minutes | Maximum Marks: 25 | Question Paper****Chapter coverage**

- History (India and the Contemporary World-II) – Ch 1 The Rise of Nationalism in Europe, Ch 2 Nationalism in India (7 marks)
- Geography (Contemporary India-II) – Ch 1 Resources and Development, Ch 2 Forest and Wildlife Resources (6 marks)
- Political Science (Democratic Politics-II) – Ch 1 Power-sharing, Ch 2 Federalism (6 marks)
- Economics (Understanding Economic Development) – Ch 1 Development (6 marks)

General Instructions

1. This question paper has 13 questions in four sections. All questions are compulsory.
 2. Section A has 5 multiple choice questions of 1 mark each.
 3. Section B has 4 very short answer questions of 2 marks each.
 4. Section C has 3 short answer questions of 3 marks each.
 5. Section D has 1 case-based question of 3 marks.
 6. Every question carries a chapter tag such as [History Ch 1]. If your school has kept fewer chapters for PA-1, skip the questions tagged with those chapters.
 7. Write the option letter along with the answer for Section A.
- Periodic Assessment pattern — school pattern se thoda alag ho sakta hai.

Section A - Multiple Choice Questions (5 x 1 = 5 marks)

Q1. [History Ch 1] In the early nineteenth century, which social group in Europe was the main carrier of liberal-nationalist ideas?

- (A) The landed aristocracy
- (B) The educated middle class
- (C) The serfs working on large estates
- (D) The clergy of the Catholic Church

[1]

Q2. [History Ch 2] The Rowlatt Act was opposed by Indian leaders mainly because it

- (A) raised the tax on salt produced in coastal areas
- (B) allowed political prisoners to be detained without trial
- (C) divided Bengal along religious lines
- (D) reserved seats in councils through separate electorates

[1]

Q3. [Geography Ch 1] Which one of the following is the correct example of a potential resource?

- (A) Coal being mined in Jharkhand today
- (B) Solar energy in the deserts of Rajasthan that is still largely unused
- (C) Water in a canal that is already irrigating fields
- (D) Iron ore currently being smelted in a steel plant

[1]

Q4. [Civics Ch 2] Which one of the following subjects is included in the Concurrent List of the Indian Constitution?

- (A) Defence
- (B) Police
- (C) Education
- (D) Banking

[1]

Q5. [Economics Ch 1] For comparing the development of different countries, the World Development Reports use

- (A) the total income of the country
- (B) the average income, that is, the per capita income
- (C) the income of the richest 10 per cent of the people
- (D) the total population of the country

[1]

Section B - Very Short Answer Questions (4 x 2 = 8 marks)

Q6. [Geography Ch 1] State any two reasons why resource planning is essential in India.

[2]

Q7. [Civics Ch 1] Explain, with one example each, the difference between horizontal and vertical power sharing.

[2]

Q8. [Economics Ch 1] Different people can have different, and sometimes conflicting, ideas of development. Explain this with one suitable example.

[2]

Q9. [History Ch 2] Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to call off the Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922? State any two reasons.

[2]

Section C - Short Answer Questions (3 x 3 = 9 marks)

Q10. [Geography Ch 2] Explain any three ways in which the loss of forest cover in India is also a loss for local communities.

[3]

Q11. [Civics Ch 2] "India is a federal country, but the sharing of power between the Centre and the States is not equal." Support this statement with three points.

[3]

Q12. [History Ch 1] Describe any three steps taken by Napoleon that made the administration of the territories under his control more modern and efficient.

[3]

Section D - Case-Based Question (1 x 3 = 3 marks)

Q13. [Economics Ch 1] Read the following data and answer the questions that follow.

Three imaginary districts each have only 5 families. The monthly income of each family is given below.

District P: ₹12,000 | ₹12,000 | ₹12,000 | ₹12,000 | ₹12,000

District Q: ₹3,000 | ₹3,000 | ₹3,000 | ₹3,000 | ₹48,000

District R: ₹7,000 | ₹8,000 | ₹9,000 | ₹16,000 | ₹20,000

- (i) Calculate the average monthly income of a family in each of the three districts. (1)
- (ii) Which district would be the best to live in for most of its families, and why? (1)
- (iii) State one limitation of using average income to compare these three districts. (1)

[3]

End of question paper. The full worked answer key is available as a separate download and on the post page at principalsaab.com.